Hexagonal Top-Bar Bee Hive Cross-section

Timber 25mm thick. Outer width: 285mm (56 on plan)
Timber can be up to 30mm thick, planed on inside only
If your timber is thicker, keep same internal measurements
The energetics will still work if it’s a few millimetres different

**Width:** Internal: (blue line): actual 465 (93 on plan).
Above blue line is roof, below blue line is bee chamber.
Width: External: 515.
**Roof:** wooden with flat iron cover.

---

**Diagram Details:**
- **530mm**
- **285mm**
- **465mm**
- **120°**
- **Bee Space**
- **Roof Cavity**
- Full-length 8-9mm bee entry slot
**Length Options:**
1217mm internal (1.618 x 1.618 x internal width of 465mm). External length add twice the thickness of your timber. Example: 1217 + 50mm = 1267 external length.

1555m (this is 2 x 1.618 x internal width + 50mm for timber thickness at each end)

1640mm (6 x 265 (internal length of a side + 50mm for timber thickness at each end)

1.618 is a close approximation of the divine proportion, the golden mean, Phi, the phi ratio.

**Internal angles:** all 120 degrees

**Door slot:** Full length 8-9mm wide entrance at the base of the apex between two lowest boards.

A full length door allows the bees direct entry to and exit from any gap between any of their vertical combs. It also allows wastes to fall through gap easily.

A baby mouse can get through a 7mm gap, and adult mouse needs 10mm. If you need to be doubly sure mice cannot get in you could block off the first 20cm of the slot on each side.

Door strip conforms to studies of how much opening bees like to have when they establish wild hives in trees. The energetics of the hexagon in this orientation is expected to support bee dynamics, behavior, and as others have shown the hexagon has its own particular energy field that keeps bees healthy. I can give you this information if you want it. It’s not widely known or acknowledged. The studies were with respect to comb and may not be as strong in one hexagon by itself.

An entrance that does not catch the sun, they are less likely to leave when a bit of sun on a cold day could encourage them to leave and not make it back.
Although it doesn't show it in the plan I will buying 300mm wide timber and this will allow the roof to overhang each side by approximately 20mm keeping the gap weatherproof. A batten on the inside of the roof will keep it resting on the tops of the walls. A strap may be used to tie it to base.

Mosquito netting will act as a bee-proof mesh keeping the bees from entering the roof space but allowing heat, moisture and air to circulate. It will be possible to open this space to the bees short-term to place sugar water in the hive if needed. Maybe velcro will be the best option for that.

**Air circulation**: Red circle illustrates assumed auto-heat distribution generated by shape as per Buckminster Fuller’s studies of geodesic domes.

**Bee Space**: Bees like to build longer (deeper) comb near the centre of their hive for their brood. The vertical height of this hive allows comb to be formed almost half a metre (almost 2 feet) deep. The extra depth helps them keep more brood together and this helps them regulate their temperature more. It also means more honey comb can form either side of the brood from where the beekeeper can remove it with least disturbance to the hive.

**Conversion from Box Hives**: The width if made accurately holds a conventional NZ box frame without modification, so that frames from a conventional nuc (hive nucleus) can be transferred as is to this hive.

**Comb Frames**: If you have warm air temperatures or cannot hold bars with comb on them very close to vertical at all times the comb may bend or break right off the bar. A round wooden rod 10mm in diameter can be fixed into a hole in the middle of your ridge or track along the centre of your topbar to give support to the comb.

For all other details follow the suggestions of Peter Chandler’s top-bar hive design. His plans are available free from:  [http://biobees.com/thankyou.php](http://biobees.com/thankyou.php)
**Star of David**

If you draw in the other 5 blue lines you will see that the “6 widths” of a hexagon together make a Star of David with 60 degree angles between them. This shape of the star of David within the hexagon is as in the 3 planes of Vector Equilibrium, structure of vacuum, as used in the Movie “Contact” for the rings of the Genessa Crystal to generate a worm-hole at the central void-point.

For more about this and bio-magnetics of shape see “Sacred Geometries for Happy Bee Hives” below.

**Copyright**

This material may be distributed freely as long as it is not altered in any way and all links are left intact.

Let me know how you get on with your hive at: [http://harmonyforest.org/contact.htm](http://harmonyforest.org/contact.htm)

**Resources**

For the highly recommended e-books:
“Restoring the Health of Honeybees with Natural Methods”
by David Baillie, ND, BSc
and
“Sacred Geometries for Happy Bee Hives”
by David Baillie, ND, BSc visit: [http://harmonyforest.org/allbeings/beekeeping](http://harmonyforest.org/allbeings/beekeeping)

For more about the author: [DavidBaillie.info](http://DavidBaillie.info)

For a free email newsletter about sacred geometry, sacred relationships, sacred economics, sacred health: [http://unityconscious.org/sacred-geometry](http://unityconscious.org/sacred-geometry)

For books and guides about holistic naturopathic beekeeping: [HarmonyForest.org/allbeings/beekeeping](http://HarmonyForest.org/allbeings/beekeeping)

For therapeutic quality gemstones for bees or for people: [GemstoneTherapy.info](http://GemstoneTherapy.info)
For stories about communication with bees and other creatures:
HarmonyForest.org

For information about sacred geometry, sacred relationships, sacred economics, gift economy, solutions to 2012 and the shift of the ages:
UnityConscious.org